AN OBSERVATION TRIP.

He Found It Not Very Difficult, Even for t Woman, and Never Dangerous - A One-Legged Man and a Wagon-Walking Shoes the Best Foot Gear-Small Talk Not in Denand on the Journey-Indian Packers.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Oct. 27,-Alfred J. Daly, Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Alaska, with headquarters at Juneau. has just returned from a vip over the Chilkoot Pass to Lake Lindeman, where the minere going into the Yukon and the Klondike build their boats and begin the trip down the river Mr. Daly had some interesting experiences vation-and he saw some things which the aver age Yukoner does not observe. He was conwinced by his experience that a great deal of the hue and cry about the danger of the Chilkoot Pass and the difficulty of getting over it sames from men who have faint hearts and soft



to Deep Lake

uscles. He declares that there is not the least danger for any person reasonably active n attempting the journey, and that any woman who is not frightened at the prospect of roughing it in a moderate degree, can get over the pass with comparative ease and comfort. Mr. Daly went up to Skagway and Dyea with United States Commissioner Smith to invertigate some charges of alleged irregularities and violations of law in those two camps. At Dyea he stopped with some friends who sugto Lindeman just to see what they could see, The suggestion was made half in jest, but the next morning the whole party got up and start-

day, Mr. Daly said: cus town, there were so many tents. One of the party, who was a Wyoming man, said that it looked a good deal as Chevenne did in the early days. Eating booths were scattered all about. The saloons were made of boards loose ly thrown together. You could almost throw a t through the cracks. There are some very curious and interesting signs painted on boards and stuck up outside the tents to announce the business of the occupants. One that attracted my attention particularly read: 'Hot bread and stamps for sale.'

from Dyea over the pass, there was some dis-cussion as to what sort of outfit we should take. One man said it was best not to take anything at all, but to rely on getting provisions at the different stopping places. He said one could get a good square meal at Lake Lindeman for \$2.50, and that it was a good deal better to take nothing at all, so as not to be hampered by packs, but we concluded to take our own supplies.

We started from Dyea about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the first thing we had to do was to cross the river. You could almost w s stone across, but we had to pay 50 cents to be ferried. The trail crosses the river sev navigation, and every time it cost 50 cents for ferry, although in some places one can almost

I were light tan shoes. We had been told by some persons who had been over the trail that the best thing to do was to wear light shoes and to take an extra pair, so as to have dry ones. Others said to wear rubber boots. We found that the men who were in favor of light shoes had the best of it. The trail is very rocky and hard on thin-soled shoes, but if one wore good stout walking boots, he would be all right, Our first stop after leaving Dyea was at Finnegan's Point, where the wagons ston 'nacking tion, where there was a tent doing a restaurant We stopped to get a square meal, but they had run out of everything but mine ple and coffee. From the head of canoe navigation on to the head of the caffon the trail was sandy and rather good. At the head of the cafion there is a bridge, over which there is a sign saying that Chief Isaacs had built it free for public use. There the gradual ascent begins up to Sheep Camp. Part of this stage has n corduroyed and that part was fine. It showed that the whole trail to Sheep Camp could be built of corduroy at little expense, and would make a very good road.

"We got into Sheep Camp about 6 o'clock, and found it a place of about 200 tents. The trail from the cafion up was very muddy, and having on low shoes we had had to step from rock to rock or log to log, which made the way very long. The trail finally narrowed down to nothing but a footpath in among the boulders. We had supper at Sheep Camp—bacon and beans. We stopped in a shanty where they had a floor. It was a kind of a hotel. You paid for the privilege of sleeping on the floor. We turned in right after supper, because the proprietor told us that if we didn't get our blankets down on the floor very quickly we couldn't get room. He was right. The floor was full very soon. You could see out of the cracks through the side of the building, but fortunately for us the night was clear.

"At 7 o'clock the next morning we started for the place where Stone House used to be. The ascent was very much steeper and the trail was very muddy. Stone House is the place where they had what they called a landslide. But it wasn't so much a landslide as the breaking free of a great mass of water which had collected at Chinook. The water had been dammed up there as it came away from the glacier, and when the dam broke it carried everything before it. It was very much such a break as that at Johnstown, Fe., in the summer of 1889. It undermined the Stone House, which fell into the stream below. On the right as one goes up the trail there are two glaciers, one of them quite large, It covers the mountain, and is not apparently held on by anything. It looks as if it would let go at any moment and come down.

"The first stop after leaving Stone House was "We got into Sheep Camp about 6 o'clock,

tain, and is not apparently held on by anything. It looks as if it would let go at any moment and come down.

"The first stop after leaving Stone House was at a place called the Scales, because there is a tradition that some time or other there was a pair of scales there where they weighted out the packs for the packers to take over the summit. At the Scales packing by horse ceases, and the packs go at the backs of the men. An average pack is from 100 to 150 pounds. I heard some stories about Indians carrying 250 pounds, and about a Swede who carried 275, but it takes a big man to carry from 100 to 150. The Indians usually carry right through the whole trip, but the white packers carry from point to point and double on the trail. When Indian packers are employed the dicker is usually made with Chief Isanes, who controls the packing. He arranges with the miners and deals with the Indians. The packs are made out and checks are given showing how many pounds there are in each one. The prices for packing were running very high when we were there, 50 cents a tound in some cases. After the Indians take the packs you have nothing more to do with them, and tothing to do yourself but to get to the lake, claim your packs, and pay off the packers. The Indians usually get there first.

"After leaving the Scales the ascent begins in dead earnest. The face of the hill is covered with large rocks, and you step from one stone to another. It makes you think of a great pair ofstairs. You tusk keep raising one foot above the other, but the constant going up with a pack on the back gets very thresome in a very short time. There is not a dangerous piace on the trail that I could see. They take horses and sheep and cattle over the summit. We did not stop at the summit, because the weather was thick. On a fair day the view from the top is magnificent, but we began the descent immediately.

"The descent is much easier than the climb. The descent immediately."

"The descent is much easier than the climb. It leads right down to Crater Lake, where there were a few ients. Crater is a very irregular little lake, with a few small islands in it. We met there a one-legged man who had climbed the summit, and seeing him brought out a curious fact about getting over the trail. You don't talk much when you are coming up the

trail. The work doesn't give much opportunity for conversation. You devote your entire energy to picking out the softest spot on which you can step. Packers weighed down by heavy loads have no breath to lose in goasip. In fact, although I was going over light, I did not care much about talking myself. What we saw, we saw, and reserved our impressions for future conversation. But when we saw the one-legged man one of the boys said:

"Well, I wonder how he got over?"
"At Crater Lake we saw a man with a small boat. The wind was blowing very hard, and we asked him if he would take us across. He said 'no.' We insisted that he should take us.

"No,' he said, "not for a hundred dollars. I am tired.

am tired."
So we crawled into a tent and had some coffee. There was a wagon at Crater Lake, but we did not find out how it had got there. From Crater Lake to Long Lake is three miles. The trail goes over a succession of small hills. ter Lake to Long Lake is three miles. The igness over a succession of small hills, en you get to the top of one you see the top he next one. If you are carrying a pack it erv tiresome, but part of the way there is a teh of sandy soil. It looks as though it hit have been the bottom of a lake at some od which the geologists call "recent." We eferried across Long Lake. The ferryman gred one cent a pound for freight and some was made \$100 a day in the rush. The Insurer take the ferry. They just keep on king, but a boat on any one of those lakes pay well, because the white men will pay thing to sare walking. will pay well, because the write men will pay anything to save walking.

"Between Long Lake and Deep Lake there is

Between Long Lake and Deep Lake there is a little portage, perhaps a quarter of a mile. At Deep Lake we met a fellow coming in with a boat. We asked him if he would take us across. He said no, but we could take his boat for \$5 and leave it on the other side. We took it. When we got to the end of Deep Lake we were only two and a half miles from Lindeman, but the trail was so bad we concluded to camp where we were. We found some fellows who were willing to take us in. We made a nice milk punch with some canned milk we had brought along. It was very satisfactory to us and to our hosts. At Deep Lake we met some packers who said that they had met some very selfish people, who would neither permit them to come into a tent nor sail them any coffee at any price. They said these were the worst people trey had ever met, and they had lost all human kindness.

"The next meaning we went down to Linde."

man kindness.
"The next morning we went down to Linde-

couldn't get across. Some Indians had waded across with their packs, and we asked them to carry us for the usual price of ferriage, 50 cents. We had low shoes and couldn't wade. But they wanted \$2 apiece, so we went along up the river and found a log and got across.

"Most of the trail is very desolate. The first sight of timber that we got was just before we got to Lake Lindeman, and that was only miserable little scrub evergreens. Over the summit the miners have to pack stuff to build their fires to cook over. Around Lindeman and from Deep Lake on the timber is fine a little way back from the shore. Moss berries and blueberries are found in the season in Lindeman in great abundance. At Lindeman we saw some men cutting up an ox which had probably done duty packing along the trail. They were using an axe and a carpenter's saw. The carcass was still steaming, and the heart was sticking on some shrubbery near by. They were going to sell the meat for 75 cents a pound. They said the meat was so tough that it was worth that. "We got to Lindeman just in time to settle a dispute between a couple of gentlemen from Chicago who had just got over the trail and the packers who had brought their stuff through from Dyea, in relation to the contract which had been made at Dyea. The Indians said that their arrangement was at the rate of 38 cents a pound, and there were over 3.000 pounds. The Chicago men declared that they had contracted to have the whole outfit carried over for \$500, which was, of course, over \$500 less than the Indians demanded. We persuaded them to compromise, and it was all fixed up.

"On the whole the trail was in much better condition and was much less difficult. A great man per of living. But a man accustomed to hard labor they were performing and for the great change in their manner of living. But a man accustomed to hard labor they were performing and for the great change in their manner of living. But a man accustomed to hard labor would not find it at all difficult. A great many overwork themselves a

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. The Executive Board Lays Out the Work for the Ensuing Year.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 6 .- At the meeting of the Executive Board of the State Woman Suffrage Association this morning, legislative work and laws affecting women were discussed. A more general distribution of woman suffrage literature was advocated, and it was decided to continue the press work of the association. Elnora M. Babcock of Dunkirk, elected Vice-President at Large on Thursday, resigned that office that she might continue her work as Press Committee Chairman, Arris S. Huntington of Syracuse, daughter of Bishop Hunt Mrs. Babcock. The programms of the next convention was discussed, especially the need for time limit of speeches. The need of suf-frage work among children was also discussed. Itiwas decided that the State Association should hold county conventions during the year at the discretion of the Organization Committee A fraternal delegate was appointed to the State W. C. T. U. Convention and the Industrial Committee was instructed to send a similar dele gate to the convention of the State Federation of Labor. Twenty-one delegates were appointed to attend the National Woman Suffrage Association Convention, with Lillie Deversaux Riaks as Chairman. The following committee appointments were made:

Organization—Harriet hay 2018 of Syracuse, Chairman.

man. Industrial-Harriette A. Kapper of New York city, Chairman.
Legislative—Mary Hillard Loines of Brooklyn,
Chairman. Programme-Isabel Howland of Sherwood, Chair-

man.
Finance—Mrs. Hendrick S. Holden of Syracuse,
Chairman.
Work Among Children—J. Mary Pearson of Auburn,

After the close of the convention last night a message of love and greeting was sent by the association to Elizabeth Cady Stanton in New York city, who called at Senace Falls fifty years ago the distribution ever neld by women.

NO HELP FROM BLANCO. DECIDES NOT TO RELEASE THE CUBAN PACIFICUS.

They Will Still He Kept Within Reach of the Spanish Gunz-He Thinks If He Let Them Go Back to Their Farms They Would Raise Feed for the Patriot Army-The Starving. HAVANA, Nov. 5.-The terms of the decree of Gen. Blanco mitigating the condition of the pacificos will be utterly unsatisfactory from s

humane point of view. Gen. Blanco has the decres already framed on his desk, and is only awaiting some touches that will be given to it by Senor Congosto, the new Secretary. Senor Congosto, who has been Spanish Consul at Philadelph a, as an expert in Ame ican affairs, is expected to write an introduction to the decree in order to impress public opinion in the United States in favor of the Spanish Gove nment. But, in fact, neither the concentration of pacificos will be stopped nor will the awful famine that prevails among them be relieved. Gen. Weyler concentrated the pacificos around the fortified Spanish towns and said in his decrees that zones of cultivation were to be grant

ed to them for raising vegetables and keeping their cattle. Gen. Blanco, instead of turning the pacificos loose, according to the formal promise of Spain, will only order, on paper, their zones of cultivation "to be enlarged." But the pacifi-cos will remain within the Spanish lines, under the reach of the fire of the Spanish forts, and berded like wild beasts, just as in the days of their own farms in the country, and, in spite of the humanitarianism that will adorn the intro duction written by Senor Congosto, they will practically remain in thraldom, with all their

selfich people, who would neither permit them any price. They said these were the worst people they had ever met, and they had lost all human any price. They said these were the worst people that we knew. We have the more than the more than the more than the himself weighed 127 pounds. He was all though live had picked up; twelve pounds. He was all though it was late in the season. It was the half picked up; twelve pounds carrying that pack.

"At Lindeman everything was busy all though it was late in the season. It was the half the more than the season. It was the half the more than the season. It was the half the more than the season. It was the half the more than the season. It was the late that the season of the season of the season of the season of the season. The was the way the season of the seaso

the work of preparing his annual message to Congress, he reaches that portion which will deal with the Cuban question. It is learned this morning on good authority that negotiations with Spain are at present at a standstill, and that they will not be renewed actively until the President has had an opportunity to lay the whole situation before Congress and consult with the leavers of the two houses as to what the future policy of the Government shall be.

The fact that Gen. Fitzhugh Les is about to return to his post as Consul-General to Hayana is being used as the basis for the statement that he has been justructed to bring the Cuban question to a crisis immediately upor reaching Hayana, and the further statement is made that, but for the critical stage of the negotiations, Gen. Lee would not return to liavana at all. It is very well known, however, that when he asked for leave of absence it was with the understanding that he would return to his post. Gen. Lee has so stated many times to Government officials and other friends in Washington.

No well informed Government official believes that there is any possibility of a war with Spain growing out of the Cuban situation as it stands at present. The recent flurry was caused directly by the action of the New York Chamber of Commerce in passing resolutions in favor of increasing the artillery force. These Congress, he reaches that portion which will rectly by the action of the New York Chamber of Commerce in passing resolutions in favor of increasing the artitlery force. These resolutions, wise in themselves, were seized upon by sensationalists to argue that war is upon us. There is nothing in the situation at Washington to indicate that the negotiations with Spain on the Cuban question will not run along peacefully in diplomatic channels as at present, at least until Congress meets.

Acting Consul-General Springer at Havana telegraphs this morning that the trial of the Competitor prisoners will begin on Monday and that he will attend she trial as the representative of the United States. These prisoners have been awaiting trial nearly two years.

THE AWFUL STATE OF CUBA. Spanish Views of It as Distressful as the Ste ries Told by Cubans.

Madrid, Oct. 26.-The correspondent of El mparcial in Havana telegraphs by way of Key

Military operations are practically suspended. All that is now done is to guard the railway lines in order to prevent accidents.

"Last week an insurgent band brutally nacheted a guerrilla force at Artemisa and took away their arms and munitions. There are 40,

away tooir arms and munitions. There are 40, 000 sick soldiers in the military hospitals.

"Eighty per cent. of the reconcentrados have died. In the city of Harana children and even entire families die from starvation. Private charity alone comes to the relief of the number-less victims of the war. The municipal authorities are too busy making scandajous contracts and concessions, such as that of the new slaughter house.

terhouse.

"The Havana warchouses are overcrowded with goods imported during the time that the Custom Houses were open to contraband trade. The more prominent autonomists are at variance with the party's leaders. The Executive Committee has been practically reduced to four persons."

FORTIFYING THE DELAWARE. Old Fort Belaware and Finns Point to Be Occupied by Artillery.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 .- Recently orders the new fortifications being built at Finns Point, N. J., on the Delaware River opposite old Fort Delaware. Double shifts of men have been working for some time, and some of the heavy guns for the works are in position. In formation was also received this morning from Washington that Battery I. Capt. Constantin Chase, has been ordered from the Washington barracks to Fort Delaware. Upon the arrival of the battery at Fort Delaware. Capt. Chase is orgifered to station twelve men on duty at Finns Point.

Fo' years the garrison at the fort has consisted of a sergoant. The works at Finns Point have been built with the utmost secrecy, and their strength is known only to the Govern-

men. No one is allowed to approach them, and the workmen who have been engaged upon them are strictly prohibited from talking about the works.

HEIDELBACH WON'T BUY CUBA.

Maybe lekelhelmer Will—You Cau't Tell—And Everything Goes in Vellow. An evening paper distinguished itself yes terday by publishing the statement that A. S. Heidelbach, of the banking firm of Heidelbach, lekelheimer & Co., had sailed for Europe, "it is said, to arrange for the first steps of the Cuban purchase fund, to be raised for the pur-

Cuban purchase fund, to be raised for the purchase of the island of Cuba after Spain has gone through the formality of declaring war with the United States."

At the office of Mr. Heidelbach's firm this caused great amusement. Mr. Heidelbach did sail for Europe on La Touraine yesterday, but he did not go to buy Cuba. He is merely taking his wife over to Paris to visit her father. Mr. Heidelbach is expected back in about four weeks. A similar yarn was published a short timecago, stating that J. Pierpont Morgan, was in London arranging for the purchase of Cuba. That story was at the time characterized as ridiculous by a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. HAVANA, Nov. 6 .- The trial of the American orisoners of the schooner Competitor will be held here on Monday. The American Consulate has been officially notified. Laborde, Melton and the other prisoners are hopeful that their lives will

OUR PART IN THE PARIS FAIR. Major Handy Secured 200,000 Square Feet of

Space-Returns in Bad Mealth. Major Moses P. Handy, Special Commissione from the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, got home from Southamption yesterday on the American liner Paris. He was accompanied by Mrs. Handy and Lieut, Asher Carter Baker, U. S. N. Lieut, Baker was associated with Major Handy in the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Major Handy was ill when the steamer arrived. His health broke down while en route from Paris to Southamp sequence. He was taken to the Waldorf as soon as the steamer arrived, and was not allowed to see anybody yesterday. It, was said, however, that he expected to be recovered by Monday, cago. Lieut. Baker left for his home in Prince ton as soon as he learned that special instructions had come from the Treasury Department with regard to the baggage of Major Handy and

tions to acquire as much space as possible for the United States exhibits at the Paris Exposi tion. Despite the fact that he was completely worn out by his labors, Major Handy was cheered by the fact that he had been able to fulfil his mission satisfactorily. Before he left the steamer yesterday he said:

"I was handicapped by the delay which the United States displayed in answering the invitation of France one year after it was extended by that nation. The European nations were prompt with their acceptances and when I reached the other side I found eighteen commissioners from various nations on the ground. Some had been at work for nearly a year, and having been 'first come,' were naturally 'first served.' However, I succeeded in inducing the French authorities to make certain allotments of space on the basis of the most favored nation, and in this manner got a concession of '200,000 square feet. I think this will suffice for the representative display which the United States exhibit will make.

"The exposition undoubtedly will be the cheered by the fact that he had been able to

by President McKinley with special instruc-

the representative display which the United States exhibit will make.

"The exposition undoubtedly will be the grandest show ever held in that line. The French are very enthusiastic over it, and the visitors seem to have caught the infection. No country will be better represented than the United States, and although I realize that it will be impossible to satisfy the demands for special privileges, which many of our industries are making, we will do our best to treat all allies and to make the exhibit as thoroughly representative as possible."

AS CHAIRMAN JONES SEES IT. He Thinks the Elections Show a Growth of

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.-Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, returned to Washingon to-day and will remain until the opening of Congress. Of the result of the elections this week he said:

"It is an omen of coming and greater good. This result convinces me that the silver senti-ment grows and grows, and that by the next Presidential election it will have grown to an irresistible growth. Error dies from a pin irresistible growth. Error dies from a bin scratch, but truth survives a cyclone. The Democratic party is truth. When it comes to a long race and hard race the Democratic party gets there. Of course it would have been more desirable had Mark Hanna been burled under an avalanche of Democratic votes, but when a great man saves his scalp only by the skin of his teeth it is virtually a defeat. Ohio Democrats are very good fighters when they get roused, and I am sure that in the Presidential election they will be fully aroused. Between now and then will be fully aroused. Between now and men we will do a great deal of missionary work, and I am convinced that the Republican party will do a great deal for us also. Democratic revival meetings will be held all over the country, and many hitherto good Republicans will see the error of their ways and straightway reform."

DEAD NEARLY IWO WEEKS.

A Rochester Tailor Haugs Himself in a Vacan ROCHESTER, Nov. 6 .- The body of John A. Brink, a tailor, was found this morning on the floor of a vacant room in a State street block. Twisted tightly around his neck was a cord such as is used by tailors in tying bundles. Hanging from a gas jet was about a foot of the same kind of cord. This and an overturned chair near the body told the tale. Brink's wife, who lives on the floor beneath, said her wife, who lives on the floor beneath, said her husband had been missing for nearly two weeks. She manifested a great reluctance to look at the body for the purpose of identification. When at last she was compelled by the Coroner, she said:

"That is not my man. He has on his shoes and clothes, though. That is some man you have dressed up to fool me with. That is a fake man."

Inan."
It is thought that Mrs. Brink is not in her right; mind. By the Coroner's orders she was taken to the police station and a commission will probably be appointed to examine into

SUICIDE IN ANOTHER'S HOUSE.

codwin Failed to Borrow Money of Million aire Nesbitt and Tried to Kill Himself.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 6 .- Frank Good win well-known and respected resident of Kingston, attempted to commit suicide last night by shooting himself in the house of Abram Nesbitt the millionaire, where Goodwin had gone to try to borrow some money. Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. to borrow some money. Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Goodwin were sitting in the former's library Goodwin asked for the loan, and Nesbitt said that as he was going out with his daughter he had no time to talk.

"Well," said Goodwin, "if I cannot get it there is only one alternative left."

With that he drow a rovolver from his pocket, placed the barrel to his head and fired. The builet did not penetrate the skull, and Goodwin was soon over the shock and taken to his home.

Miss Ackerman Hangs Herself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6 .- News came to-day from Honolulu of the suicide on the Kona coffee plantation, island of Hawaii, of Miss Edna Ackerman, 25 years old, the daughteor of J. D Ackerman Jr., of the United States Land Office Ackerman Jr., of the United States Land Office in this c'ty. Last year the young woman went to visit her grandfather, who has a large plantation. On the day of her death she was missed and search resulted in thinding her lifeless body hanging to a peg in her room. She had been cheerful till recently, but there are reports that she was disappointed in love. She was a graduate of the State University in last year's class.

Fred C. R. Petreaus Kills Himself. Frederick C. R. Petreaus, 25 years old, con

mitted suicide by shooting himself in the heart in his room in the boarding house at 361 State street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He lost his place in a mercantile house in this city a week ago, and had been despondent.

Mayor elect Van Wyck, \$158.75 for photo graphs, newspaper notices, and stenographic

Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice elect of the Supreme Court, \$0.00.
Frank McCape, unsuccessful Republican candidate for Assembly in the Thirty-first district, \$200 for music, postage, drinks, cigars, and contributions to the campaign fund.
Charles A. Parker, unsuccessful Republican candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-ninth district, \$625 contributed to the campaign fund.

SELF-DEFENCE HIS PLEA. COOR ANDERSON'S VERSION OF THE

OLIVE PECKER MURDERS. ys Capt. Whitman and Mate Saunders ! Tyrannized Over Him That He Feared for His Life—Had Planned, He haps, to Throw

NORPOLE, Va., Nov. 6.-THE SUN correspondent to-day visited the United States ship Lan easter, lying off Old Point, having aboard John Anderson and his five fellow seamen, Anderson being charged with the murder of Capt. Whitman and First Mate Saunders of the schooner Oliver Pecker, last June. Anderson was brought into the Captain's cabin. He is of medium size, intelligent, and candid. He admits the killing. but says he did it in self-defence. "We had trouble from the start," said Ander

son, "The Captain's vile temper and driven the engineer to attempt to desert before we left and myself after that came in for nearly all the Captain's abuse. He was a bad man and my character is better than his. I want the authori ies to investigate his record as well as mine. I want them to investigate the record of the mate. These men were devils. They often boasted of their cruelty to sailors, and the Captain once said that he had disabled a seaman with w blow of his fist. Not long before the and of the voyage he got after the crew and told them that if they didn't obey him better than they had been doing he was going to send some of them to hell.

The Captain struck me a number of times and after awhile, when I could stand it no longer, I wrote a statement of his treatment of me, and got the crew to sign it. I intended giving it to the American Consul at the first port we struck, and asking him to interfere for me. The mate was almost as bac as the Captain, and they were both down on me. One day the mate tried to push me overboard. I think they wanted to get rid of me before l could present that paper to the Consul. They had gotten wind of it, you see. I was in deadly fear of my life, and did not know what to ex

Opeday the Captain flew into a terrible pas sion about his dog, which he said I had ill-treat sion about his dog, which he said I had ill-treattreated. That was a lie. That was the day I
killed him. I had to do it to save my life. He
was making at me with a heer bottle. I shot
him through the head. When the mate asked
me what I was doing with the pistols I was
afraid for my life, and I shot him dead.
"We beaved the bodies overboard and set fire
to the ship. I thought that was best, for I did
not know what was going to happen to me.
Some of the crew wanted to take the ship to
Africa and some wanted to go back to the States.
I could not trust them, so we burned the ship
and went ashore."

The manner of Barrias, another of the crew

The manner of Barrias, another of the crew

The manner of Barrias, another of the crewnder arrest, was in distinct contrast to that o

Anderson, and several times during his story he broke down. He said that the trouble began in Boston, where there was a dispute about raising the anchor. Anderson and the engineer had a fight and a policeman was brought aboard. The engineer tried to escape, but was caught and put in irons. Several days after that, while they were lying off Boston waiting for wind, the Captain went forward and struck the engineer in irons with his fist.

The Pecker had squally weather crossing the line and lost her maintop and mizzentop sail. One day when Barrias had the wheel the Captain put his head down the hatchway and said to the cook: "I give you \$40 wages to look out for the provisions."

Then he struck the cook in the mouth. The cook, according to Barrias, offered no resistance. Thing, went smoothly for several days after this, until one day the cook, Anderson, came to the Spaniard and said:

"I will write a piece of paper to the American

Barrias said no would, and then Anderson said:
"I will write a piece of paper to the American Consul and I want you to sign it."
He wrote it and Barrias signed it. There was another space of a few days, during which there was no trouble. At eight bells on the day of the murder Barrias went to breakfast and after that lay down. He heard a row, and a while afterward one of the crew came and knocked on his window and said: s window and said:
"Look out, boys, the cook is on deck with

three revolvers.

Barrias asked where the Captain was, and the sailor said be was in the cabin. Juan asked if any one was going to kill the cook. Continuing, y one was going to kill the cook. Continuing, said:
"The mate was in the foresheets. There was

any one was going to kill the cook. Continuing, he said:

"The mate was in the foresheets. There was a nerrow space between the engine room and my bunk, and thinking he was going to kill all hands I bid there. Presently I heard the cook call out: 'Come out, you fellows; I am in charge of this vessel.' We came out, and saw him with three platols sanding on the deck. I was close to the forecastle door and as I came out the first thing I saw was the mate lying on the deck, face down. The cook ordered the men to throw the mate's body overboard, but we told him the mate was alive. He said he was dead enough, and he was. Both bodies were thrown into the ocean, There was no one in it but himself.

"Anderson then gave the crew a drink. We were hustled into a boat, the cook saving: 'How fast; do you want me to be hung I' He said to me: 'I am a murderer, but I killed those people to save my own life. I saved your life.' We were about one hundred and twenty miles from land. The cook got the oli and poured it over the ship, but who touched it off I don't know, for I was in the bir bont. I was the first man who informed the Brazilian police, but they refused to pursue the cook."

The mutineers will be transferred to-morrow from the United States ship Lancaster, which brought them from Bahla, Brazil, to Hampton Roads, to the Norfolk City Jail, where they will be confined pending trial before the United States District Court here. Judge Robert W. Hughes will probably preside at the trial, and District Attorney William H. White, who will represent the Government, is now at Old Point acquainting himself with the details of the case. It is not unlikely that Judge Hughes may order a special session to try the case. Solicitor-General Richard is expected at Old Point to-morrow to confer with District Attorney White.

\*\*ModUSEXY AFTER MURDERERS.\*\*

M'OLUSKY AFTER MURDERERS. Two Wegroes Arrested by Pittsburg Authori-

ties on a Request from This City. Privauno, Pa., Nov. 6 .- George Walker. alias "Chicago Kid," a negro, was arrested here by Detectives McTighe and Denniston on a letter sent by Captain of Detectives McClusky of New York, saying that Walker had killed another York, saying that Walker had killed another negro. Jesse Willard, in 1890, in a Thompson street saloon. To-day a letter was received from Capt. McClusky asking for the arrest of John Parker, alias "Bloodsore," a negro, who was supposed to be here. The detectives went out to Unity, the camp of railroad negroes, where so many murders have been committed, and found Parker.

The prisoner says that last year, in a pool room on Forty-second street, New York, he got into a quarrel with another negro and knocked him down. The man died and Parker fied. He says he was arrested in Baltimore some months

ago by request of the New York police, but was released in seven days. George Walker denies that he shot anybody, but Parker, who knows him, says he was in the Thompson street saloon at the time, and saw Walker shoot Willard.

Gunner's Unterrified Republicans.

Port Warden John H. Gunner's followers in the Twenty-eighth Assembly district held a meeting at their clubrooms last night and adopted resolutions reaffirming their allegiance to party principles and the regular county or-ganization of the party, and promising both hearty support in the future.

## Hood's Is the Best

It Overcomes Stomach Troubles and Headaches, Creates an Appetite and Gives Vigor. "I had a headache and no appetite and

became reduced in flesh so that I weighed ess than 90 pounds. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now as well as I ever was in my younger days. I am 60 years old. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the best medicine I ever tried for stomach and liver trouble." MRS. C. W. TRUAX, Charlotteville, N. Y.

"My brother was troubled with pimples on his face and he took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purified his blood and gave him a good appetite. We think highly of Hood's Sarsaparilia and it has been our family medicine for a long time." MRS. AGNES ROSS, 27 Third Street, Hoosick

Falls, New York. Remember Hood's Sarsa-Is the Best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Eold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

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Shirts, Pajamas, Night Robes, Neckwear, Smoking Jackets.

Gloves.

Riding and Driving Gloves, Umbrellas, Carriage Robes.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SOUTHERN TRADE BOOMS. these on the Jump Now That Perer Quaran

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.-The business situaion continues to improve with the withdrawal of yellow fever quarantines. To-day Clinton against the mail from New Orleans abolished these quarantines, and there is now no restric tion on the postal business anywhere in the South. Dr. Swaringen, State Health Officer of Texas, to-day opened Texas to all Louisana products. The Southern Pacific Railroad will soon resume its passenger traffic, but is just now getting its badly demoralized freight busi ness into order again. Fort Smith, Ark., to day raised its quarantine against New Orleans Vest Baton Rouge, Avoyelles, and nearly all the Louisiana planters agreed to receive fumigated freight from New Orleans. The fumigation will be insisted on for only a few days longer. esidents. They have been shut out since the

announcement of the fever in Edwards, and the usiness of the town has been paralyzed by its business of the town has been paralyzed by its quarantines. Refugees are also returning to selma. All restrictions to railroads entering Selma are withdrawn. The good effects of the lifting of the quarantine in North Alabama are already seen in the resumption of trade and travel with infected places. Birmingham merchants had a big business with New Orleans today. Cars that have been tied up at New Orleans and Mobile are coming north, and coal and iron shipments which have been impeded by the lack of cars will begin to move again with a rush.

with a rush.

Travel into Alabama is very heavy. Railroad agents say they foresee that their lines are going to be pushed to their utmost to move freight which accumulated during the last two

freight which accumulated during the last two months.

The vellow fever scare has completely disappeared, save in Mississippi, where it still continues in a few places. Judge W. F. Stevens tried to get through to Webster county to-day to open court, but was not allowed to do so by the quarantine authorities. A death is announced at California, Madison parish, La., of what is supposed to be yellow fever.

T. E. Sutter, late of New York, was found sick and delirious with yellow fever at his boarding house to day. He had been sick and without medical or other attendance for three days. The other boarders were afraid to go near him. New Orleans had twenty-three new cases of fever to-day, with a total of 1,729; deaths to-day, five; total deaths, 228.

rishmen from Two Organizations to Celebrate From present appearances there will be no

ne but two excursions to Ireland next year to celebrate the rising of '98, given under the suspices of different Irish factions. The movethis city over ten years ago by the organizaion of the '98 Club, composed of Wexford men, it being in Wexford that the rising began Centennial Association, the idea being to make it a national body, and to enroll in it men of Irish birth or descent, no matter what thei religious or political belief might be. Edward the city, and a believer in Parliamentary agi

Recorder Goff was chosen as the head of the Executive Committee.

But William Lyman, the President of the Irish National Alliance, and many members of that organization refused to join the association and decided to get up an excursion of their own. Officers were chosen, and, not to be outdone by the '98 Centennial Association, which had tasked of erecting a monument to the done by the '98 Centennial Association, which had talked of erecting a monument to the heroes who fell in '98, the alliance began a movement for a monument to Wolfe Tone.

In the meantime a resolution was introduced by the friends of the alliance in the Dublin Council, asking for a site for the Wolfe Tone monument. But the feeling between the two organization; had extended to Ireland, and the resolution was sidetracked. This was said, of course, to be due to the friends of the '98 Centennial Association. Whether true or not, it accentuated the coolness between the two bodies, and the climax is alleged to have been reached by the arrival of Maud Gonne, who has been ignored by the Clan-Na-Gael and the '98 Centennial Association because she allied herself with the Lyman faction. She is Teported to have expressed herself as disheartened at the outlook for a union of all the Irish factions.

factions.

Preparations for the excursion are mean while being made by both organizations. The Preparations for the excursion are mean-while being made by both organizations. The '98 Association has decided on July 4, 1898, as its date for salling, while the alliance has not yet set a time. The feeling between the two bodies was not lessened recently by the news that the alliance had allowed the impression to go forth that the excursion would be a sort of invasion, and that Ireland would take ad-vantage of the occasion to throw off England's yake.

Ex-Gov. James Ponder of Delaware died at his nome in Milton, Del., on Friday, of paralysis. He was the last of the leaders of the Saulsbury faction, which held undisputed sway in the political affairs of Delaware twenty years ago. Mr. Ponder was in the Legislature which elect-ed James A. Bayard, father of Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, to the United States Senate, Thomas F. Bayard, to the United States Senate, and also helped to cast the vote which elected Martin W. Bates to succeed John M. Clayton in the upper branch of the National Congress. The ex-Governor was born Oct. 31. 1819. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature and served at the session of 1857, during which he assisted in the election of Martin W. Bates and James A. Bayard to the United States Senate. He was consen in 1864 to the State Senate, of which he became Speaker in 1867, filling the position with ability and distinction. In 1870 he was elected Governor by a large majority over his competitor. Thomas B. Coursey. He filled the gubernatorial office four years and held no political office afterward.

James Edward MacFarland, one of the men

office four years and held no political office afterward.

James Edward MacFarland, one of the men who took part in the Mason-Slidell incident, died in Washington on Friday. When Mr. Mason of Virgiais and Mr. Slidell of Louisians were selected by the Confederate fovernment as Commissioners to England and France, respectively, they took as secretaries Mr. MacFarland and Mr. Eustis. After the war Mr. MacFarland returned from Europe and settled on a sugar plantation in Louisiana. He resided there until about twelve years ago, and then came to Washington. In 1888 he was one of the representatives of the United States at the Brussels Exposition. He was born in Petersburg, Va., 68 years ago.

Ex-Mayor William Chamberlain died at his residence, 104 West Milton avenue, Rahway, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, of paralysis, aged 58 years. As a Republican he was twice elected Mayor of Rahway, and was elected a member of the Legislature in 1886 and 1887. For the past eight years he had been a member of the County Board of Election. He was the contractor who built several of Union county's famous macadam roads. He was a member of Saint John's Commandery, Knight's Templar, of Elizabeth.

G. S. Curtis, one of the original Fancul Hall marketness at the marketness of the second of Saint John's Commandery, Knight's Templar, of Elizabeth.

mandery, Knights Templar, of Elizabeth.

G. S. Curtis, one of the original Faneuil Hall marketmen, died yesterday in floston, aged 88 years. In 1907 he went into the market business with his brother, and in 1840 began to handle apples in large quantities, shipping them to all parts of this country and to kurope. He was the first merchant to ship apples by canal boat from the interior of New York State to New York city.

Edgar Terhune, a well-known lawyer of Chicago, died at his home in Evanston. Ill., yester-cago, died at his home in Evanston.

Edgay Terhune, a well-known lawyer of Chi-cago, died at his home in Evanston. Ili, yester-day. Though only 38 years old, he had for many years been active in politics. For two years he was County Attorney. He ran for Congress in the First district in 1888 on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by Abner Taylor. Mrs. Theodore B. Starr, wife of the jewelry merchant of this city, who went to Santa Bar-bara, Cal., two months ago with her busband for the benefit of her health, died in that place on Friday of consumption.



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Ladies' Satin Opera Slip- \$1.75 pers, French Heel,.....

white, lavender, green, cardinal

**A.J.CAMMEYER** 

6hAve COT 20hSt Arrested for Interfering with an Ambulauce

Surgeon. A foreman on the new building at the corner of Broadway and Liberty street was arrested vesterday afternoon for interfering with Amulance Surgeon Catherwood of the Hudson bulance Surgeon Catherwood of the Hudson Street Hospital. William Lutz, 23 years old, an iron worker, living at 154 West street, fell from the tenth to the ninth floor of the building. He was carried to the tool house on the ground floor in the elevator. The ambulance came, but the foreman, William Hoiworth, of 222 West 123d street, refused to allow Dr. Catherwood to enter the tool house. The doctor called a policoman and had Holworth arrested, Lutz was suffering from internal injuries, and after he had attended him, Dr. Catherwood went to the police station and withdrew the charge against Holworth.



The man who tries to live 730 days in a year is likely to find something giving way before the year is complete. human animal is a remarkably strong organization. It is astonishing how much abuse it will stand and still hold together.

abuse it will stand and still hold to ether. With proper care it seems well nigh insective time. What is proper care? Right food at the right time, right work, right sleep, right rest. Not one man in a thousand can have these things—or will not, if he can. Next best thing is the remedy. If the machine is out of order it must be mended. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is medicine for the blood and nerves. It helps stomfor the blood and nerves. It helps stomach and brain and lungs—particularly lungs. All weakness and disease seems to lead to lung trouble. Consumption kills more men than rifle balls.

kills more men than rifle balls.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" straightens out the digestion—that's the first step to pure blood. It searches out every disease germ and kills it. It perfectly purifles every portion of the body. It furnishes food for the tired nerves and the fagged brain. It builds up health and strength and flesh. Nothing else is like it. Nothing else is "just as good." There is hardly a disease in the category of human ills that is not caused or aggravated by constipation. Headache heart-burn, sour stomach, billiousness, and palpitation of the heart are all caused by constipation. That trouble is promptly and permanently remedied by Dr. Pierce's Picasant Pellets. They never gripe. Your money back if they do. Cost wenty-five cents at the draggist's. If he is dishonest he will offer something said to be "just as good."